

ISAAC D. G. NELSON,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER
IN THE THIRD STORY OF BARRETT & HANNA'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$2.00 PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$2.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

All Letters of business must be postpaid or they will not be attended to.

Advertisers' names for Ten cents per line for three weeks.—Five cents for each subsequent insertion, who costing of ten lines or over but no additional insertion for less than \$1. Job Work done on his usual terms.

THE MUSE.

THE SABBATH BELL.

By Dr. JOHN MCADAMS.

"I will sing hallelujah Sabbath bell,

Whose soft and silvery strains

Breaks on the ear with fall and swell,

Washing our thoughts from line,

Leaving to hear its mellow strain!

Come sealing up the seals,

White winging to that sacred sun,

Where chants the Sabbath Bell."

How memory mingleth with the past!

Our hours of other years!

How sed the thoughts, then, penitent, slow;

Along my trickling tears,

Flings, mournful to my bosom lone,

Yet these would not quell,

For, sooth, to thy grief, that lone,

Of thine, sweet Sabbath bell.

A few feet more—the winds, so bland

Will to thy young flowers wave—

Which old soft sweet hand

Will pluck around thy grave?

I'll miss thy dear, fair friend,

Which old soft sweet tell

My heart, though tempest test, "rejoice,"

Thou dear, dear Sabbath bell!"

HOPE FOR THE BEST.

By C. R. BAIRD.

Oh! why should I be chafing

Hours of infinite woe and pain?

Through the raw season I'm stricken,

Time will bring, rises again,

Through sole confinement ever—

Trusting to Providence ever—

Still let us hope to be blest!

There is always above me,

Shining for happy days,

There is a spirit to live in,

Beyond the star's bright rays!

Thought for a time we may rove,

Clad this sleep truth to the breast,

Prudent in Providence even—

None what there may—it is best!

From the Magazine and Advocate.

THE CHILD WHO KNEW NOT DEATH.

CHURD.

Mother, why do you weep and sigh?

Why do you look so sad?

The birds are singing cheerfully,

Why may not I be glad?

Why can't I go to school with Jane,

And with the children play?

Dear Mom, I'm sure it does not rain,

May I not go to day?

Why are the mortals drawn so tight?

Pray, Mrs., take them away—

We cannot catch a glimpse of light,

We cannot see to play.

And why does father sleep so long?

Why don't he speak in me?

I'm sure if there was nothing wrong

He'd take me on his knee.

He used to make me his lap:

And kiss my little brow;

And then put on my pretty cap—

Why don't he do so now?

MOTHER.

My child, he's dead—he, never more

Will he ever speak again?

My boy, so gone to rest above,

Resting free from death and pain.

Be thou like him—pure, unstained,

Unspotted, like—

Never let thy sympathy be feigned,

He never, ever, died.

So shall thou meet him soon, my love,

Never to part again;

With the seraphim above.

Forever, ever reign.

CHARLES.

Utica, August, 1841.

From the Michigan Tribune.

A NEW NIGGA SONG.

DOUGLASS AFRICAN AGENT.

Air—Gumby Clap.

Saints, though now deetary is other,

Fur de Lee, African saints do live in older—

But Tyler gib him wote and send him to deable—

Hear for Tyler—keep dark, Harry Clay,

You dont feed Virginias soul on comprehendin'

hay.

Wen de wige go to Washington, dey feel nutty

inself;

Dey say, dey pass de buck hill ay gib Luky

Jessey;

Dey blow lik st neabout a cannum up de

Deb;

Dey druk de landin, and dey blow'd up fer

de deb;

Hurnt for Tyler—&c.

Then Ewin make a bill, ay he send to de Seuni,

De seuni do de States pass, present plainly in

It—but Clay say it was foolish, on tek off do table

Do he couldn't make it better if he try all he

he able

Wen Ewin make a bill, ay he send to de Seuni,

De seuni do de States pass, present plainly in

It—but Clay say it was foolish, on tek off do table

Do he couldn't make it better if he try all he

he able

You see dey tot Massy, Tyler was growin'

for such a fiscal system as that de Ewin

conserv golly, how dey sucked—I tell you

do fee—he no de do deb get 'em all full, 'fore

the fine any ob dea finch bills whatsomever

—den

Hurnt for Tyler—&c.

Wen Clay show do charia, gohi, how day fuita

De 'fuit, fuit, do track, and do Norf 'fuit,

De Norf 'fuit do bill to out marin, Tyler,

But he put his wote on it—dat last Harry's bilin'

Hurnt for Tyler—&c.

Roun, wiggles, run away, gurgle down de cedar,

Sticke to your hobby horse, mannt another rider,

Wen you go in for principles wot dat you know

you know

For you gib conerabish chance for to blow 'em

See her—next time you hollar Tylin you

so long, you—butter, ux him just what prind

ple he libe in, kase if you dont you might

find de stink pulled in, and when you broke

down do do as you did this time, you mit

find a male Tammy Holler Laky in de Log

Cabin. But dat's your busness, not dis

nigga's—so

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President's Message.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Returning, with his objections, the bill to provide for the better collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the Public Revenue, by means of a Corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States.

House of Representatives of the United States:

I act with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained by the duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and the best of my ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, to return to that House in which it originated, the bill so far provided for the collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States, with my written objections.

In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States, I distinctly declared that my own opinion had been uniformly pronounced to be against the exercise "of the power of Congress to create a National bank to operate per se over the Union"; and continuing that opinion, my main objection to the bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and Constitution.

I readily admit that while the qualified veto with which the Chief Magistrate is invested should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution as a great conservative principle of our system without the exercise of which on important occasions, a due representative majority might urge the government in its legislation to bind the funds fixed by its framers, or might exert its powers too hasty or oppressively; yet, it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exerted, and, perhaps, never, except in a case immediately involving the public interest, or one in which the bulk of the President, acting under his convictions, both mental and moral, imperiously requires its exercise. In such a case he has no alternative.

He must either exert the negative power intrusted to him by the Constitution, or fly to its preservation and defense, or commit an act of gross moral turpitude.

Mere regard to the will of a majority, now in the District of Columbia, would expose the sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer.

The constitution itself regard and cherish those who embodied and written, will of the whole people of the United States.

It is their fixed and fundamental law, which they unani-

mously prescribe to the public functionaries—

their "more trusted and servants."

These will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our nation, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection or defense, but the outlet which it provides for the public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously observe the oaths and professions with which the people shall shield it by their own sovereign will, which makes the constitution supreme.

It must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority or not at all, —

to be legal in instances of that will that any measure can ever reach the President; and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill, the President should have no voice in it, is to abrogate the power of the people.

For this reason, it is to abrogate the legislative power of the people, and the purchases could only be made in specie, the State banks would either have to continue with their doors closed, or exist at the mercy of this national monopoly of brokerage. Nor can it be passed over without remark, that while the District of Columbia is made the seat of the principal bank, its citizens are excluded from all participation in any benefits it might afford, by a positive prohibition of the bank from all discounting within the District.

These are some of the objections which prominently exist against the double of the bill; others might be urged of much force,

but it would be imprudent to dwell upon them suffice it to add that this charter is designed to continue twenty years without a competitor, and the defects in which I have detailed, being founded in the fundamental principles of the two Houses of Congress, and the principal article, containing the grant of power to deal in exchanges, and the right to coin money, will affect the constitutionality of the bill, if you will give me an opportunity to explain my views, and I will do my best to satisfy you.

Mr. Webster, of Penn. Sandy Treasury, Judge McLean Ohio War, Judge Updegraff Va. Navy, Mr. Liggett S. C. Atty. Gen. G. A. Wickliffe Ky. P. M. G.

It would appear as if the President was

not taken by surprise, but looks more probable that they would have been removed in a few days.

The Whig party appears to be thrown into a state of perfect "confusion, motion."

In fact, the party is dismembered, the

"Log Cabin" are tumbling down, and the elder barns have burned.

The Clay portion of the party will support Mr. Clay for the next President—the Tyler portion, not in

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From the Western Farmer and Gardener's Almanac for 1842.

A CHAPTER ON HOGS.

As this species of farm stock justly occupies much of the attention of the farmers of the West, at this time, we shall devote a chapter to a sketch descriptive of those breeds in which the most interest is felt.

Let us see first what constitutes a good hog. The head—though it is certainly preferable that this should be short, handsome and sprightly, with thin, small, pointed and pendulous ears, yet good hogs may have a long and somewhat coarse head with a heavy, flopped ear. The jowl should not be too heavy—and the flesh of that part is coarse and of little value; and moreover, it denotes a too great aptitude to fatten, frequently to the serious injury of the breeding qualities. The neck short and not too heavy, fitting well on the shoulder; the shoulder not quite as high as the loin, thick and of good substance, rounding well out; the constitution is generally in proportion to the capaciousness of the breast and loin.—The brisket, coming well down, and the distance between the fore legs as great as possible. The back broad and straight, and rather slightly arched than otherwise, and particularly no sinking immediately behind the shoulder. The ribs well arched forming a good barrel, and supporting the belly well. The loin, as before remarked, wide and full, with the ribs coming well back. The rump, rounding off evenly, the tail well set on, tapering and thinly haired, except the tart, which may be heavy; in some breeds the tail is curled like a corkscrew. The ham must be of a good size, round and plump, and swelling out so as to come in a line with the shoulder; such a formed ham will weigh well to its size. The hips, wide spread, and the twist coming well down; the flank deep and full; the belly roomy but not coming too near the ground; the legs straight and fine in the bone; the muscles heavy, particularly the thigh and arm, the back pointed; the posterior joints firm and strong, not resting the dew-claws on the ground, so that the animal has a bold and erect gait; a thick, fleathly leg, will not carry a heavy load to a distant market. The skin thick, but tender and glutinous, and easily masticated, even in the shape of a roasted crackling; soft, and handling well, and free from eruptions. The hair, smooth and soft, no bristle on the neck, shoulder and back. It has been observed, even by some of the oldest writers, that "smooth, soft-haired hogs are most suitable for warm climates."

Though the above described form and qualities are those, that in our view constitute the best hog, yet, like all other kinds of farm stock, they should in a measure be adapted to the climate, situation, nature of the keep, and the circumstances and management of the farm.

The first, is presumed, that did much good, was the *White China*. The pure China is generally white; some families of them are black; size small, bone very fine, flesh rather fat, though delicate, particularly when used young for roasters; body short but deep, neck thick and short, jowl very heavy, legs short, ham rather light; the aptitude to fatten so great as to render it extremely difficult to have them breed well and freely. They will reach, with very moderate feeding, at eight to twelve months, from 150 to 200 lbs.

In many parts of the west, families of hogs, very different in character and appearance, go by the same name. Thus, we have *Russia* hogs, some of which are of extraordinary size, but coarse, and others that are small and delicately formed. *Baird's*, that are of great size, while with heavy lopped ears, flat-sided, but of great length, and others that are beautifully white, their ears small, pointing to the nose, broad back, deep chest, large jowls, short nose, dish face, and thin hair." Different grade crosses of these animals and again with the *Orkney*, have produced the celebrated *Warren Country* hog. These vary in character and size.

The variation in the character of the half dozen different sorts of *Bedfords*, is also great, in size, color and form. We are, however, inclined to think, that they were all originally sprung from Parkinson's importation, and that the changes are produced by the different crosses used. Some are white, and some sandy. Some are white, and some sandy, with numerous large black spots.

Dr. Martin's Woburn hog is also supposed to be descended from this importation of Parkinson. If that is the case, it supports our opinion, expressed some time ago, that they are, "as nearly as may be, one and the same with the old original *buckshire* hog," some change having taken place, and that, take it altogether by no means for the worse.

Those imported to the vicinity of Baltimore, by Mr. Parkinson, an Englishman, some fifty years ago, were, not, indeed, very good, though they became, in time, quite good.

It is difficult to understand this article.

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From the Boston Chronicle.

We see by an advertisement in another column that Messrs. Cuningham & Co., Agents for Oldridge's *Book of Collected Hints*, have despatched to sell in Boston and elsewhere, "Workmen of this city whose business was so much exposed, and the most beautiful when imported, for all the gifts of the Creator. Perfect" may be kept of *handcuffs* of iron, with the rest of the *tools* of Columbia. Ladies, will you consider, N.Y., if you have once tried it and experienced its purifying effects, it is worth your while.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the very only valuable article. A man of testimony from all classes in these facts.

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From the Boston Chronicle.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

The largest and most beautiful *Newspaper* in the World. Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States.

Published Saturday, at 162 Nassau St., N. Y.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, or two copies for \$5.

THE proprietors of this monthly sheet—the largest in the world—have decided to publish a weekly periodical containing a greater amount of useful and enterprising intelligence, than can be found in any other paper.

Each number of the weekly will contain a large portion of the news of the day, and a great variety of interesting and instructive articles.

It will be published every Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, and will be sent to all parts of the country.

It will be sold at 25 cents a copy, and will be delivered to subscribers at 50 cents a week.

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ISAAC D. G. NELSON,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
**IN THE THIRD STORY OF BENNETT & HANNA'S
KINN BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.**

TERMS:
\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$2.50 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$3.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

(1) All Letters on business must be post paid or they will not be attended to.
(2) Advertising supplied for Ten cents per line for three weeks—Five cents for each subsequent insertion; when consisting of ten lines or over but no advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

From Alexander's Magazine.

AMERICA, I LOVE THEE STILL.

America, I love thee still;

There's glory in thy name;

There's brightness beaming from thy birth;

And honor from thy name;

There's beauty in thy naked soil;

Repeating smiles of love;

Thy rocks and blooming wilds proclaim

Protection from above.

America, I love the still;

Beneath thy valley's rest

The Pilgrims of a tyrant power,

Bright emblem of thy blest,

And round them, clothed in silence, lie

Emblazoned in sacred memory's fire,

Immortal honor's claim.

America, I love thee still,

Though traitors dare disown

Thy holy sites and ornaments,

Endeared to Freedom's home,

Though sultry clouds o'ertread the light

And fears for other blend,

Hope's cheering rays foretell thy pride

Of glory to ascend.

America, I love thee still,

Thou art my native land,

Thy joys in pure can never be found

Upon a foreign strand.

The pleasure's path and fortune's mirth

In other climes look fair,

The brightest of their hopes or joys

Can caught with thine compare.

America, I love thee still,

Responsive glories gleam

Through all thy doots. Thy sacred rights

Shall ever be thy theme.

Pure from the founts of victory's sky's

The crown was given to thee;

Midst sunny lights, eternal stands

The orb of liberty.

From the Western Argus.

It is with pleasure we publish the following verse. We hope to hear from the writer often. Is this an untried hand, or has it not some "ranging in its fingers," which has been exercised before? The writer can be of service and should work on:

DR WETO OR DE BANK.

As I went down street de oder day
Who should I meet but Massa Harry Clay,
So long hee visang, And so lowe hee jaw,
Caus Massa Tyler wouldnt make de Bank
Low.

Hey Jim along, can't you get along Jus?

I chane'd for to get out in de afternoon,
And dar I met Massa John C. Catlin,
A contraband arrow in an middle ob de way,
Jes' in mighty sudden to Massa Harry Clay.

Hey Jim along, Red.

A little funder down I met Massa King,
Ior blets my soul, if he didnt gin to sing;
Herr Clay's a gone at every body know,
Caus he wouldnt fight, and his Bank he wouldnt go.

Hey Jim along, &c.

Along wif Massa King comes Bouton and Linn,
And de way day was o-fassin I tell you was a sin,
Oh, it wets nary to know how de Whigges cresta
Did fall,

Clay, Preston, Southard, Tellimadge, Crittenden,
Red all.

Hey Jim along &c.

Lifephon a goin bill I found it was most right,
When bare comes along Allen, Tappan, and Wright;

Well, says old Ben, they've had an extra session,
And I wiffen how to giv dem my poor bles-

sum.

Hey Jim along, &c.

Now you see by die that I got to Capital Hill,
And day set dem youngsters, Massa Steerord
and Medill,

Wif little Massa Wellor, all to marry you must

know.

Caus Massa John Tyler gib de Bank de wolo.

Hey Jim along, &c.

Now I could tell you lots more but indeed it
wouldnt do.

For de whigges are so rare and look so berry

blue.

Bout Wiss and Hunter, Mallory, and Rives,

Adams, Marshall, Archer, Gilmer, all lau in

their sleeve.

Hey Jim along, &c.

From the N. H. Register.

THE STRING PULLED IN—"TYLER TOO."

**I now whig song—or rather, and odd song
with new variations, to be sung at the
next meeting of the Whig Sing
Song Club.**

Oh, what has raised this great commotion, ohion,
ohion, ohion, ohion!

Our country through &c.

It is the news from Washington,

By which we see that "Tyler-too,"

In spite of all that Clay could do,

Has "followed the foot steps" of Van, Van, Van,

In spite of Clay or Dan;

Has followed the footsteps of Van.

Our sufferings is intolerable, table, table,

What shall we do?

For Van we thought n'rung up man!

But coming events begin to show

That we've caught a Tutor in "Tyler-too,"

And only are need up ourselves, solves, solves,

Poor unfortunate selves—

We only are need up ourselves!

Oh! when we used to drink hard cider, ider, ider,

How very low

Supposed that it would come to pass

That we should have such cause to rise,

The day we elected "Tyler-too!"

We little expected to see too, see too, see too,

That his first act would be to

Indite such a detestable Veto!

Mr. J. N. Barker takes Walter Forward's

place as first Comptroller of the Treasury.

win and winter time...
nothing on earth can restore them to their primitive freshness and beauty. They are butterflies that fly before the admiring gaze of man, whose spangled wings crumble to dust when they are once caught in the eager grasp of Hymen, leaving nothing to be remembered but a lump of life's common matter—rough round the edges, but better within—like a loaf of corn-bread baked upon shovel.

My dear friends! I say unto you that the girls are not only as fleeting as flies in the fire, but they are also ill show! If any one doubts the words of the preacher, you can go and stand on the corners of the street that lead into the principal thoroughfare, called Broadway, of this sickening city, and there observe what a vast quantity of silk, satin, lace, ribbons, and other trumpery is carried about for exhibition on the backs of the female gender—and if you don't say the girls are all a show, I'll quit preaching and go to planting potatoes or podding peaches.

That they are vexation to a man, there can be no mistake. They bother, bewitch, bewilder and perplex us wherever we go.

They somehow or another, get so tangled up in the meshes of a man's affections before he knows it, that it is difficult to disengage them without tearing the heart-strings twain, and doing considerable other damage to his spider-woven sensibilities.

It wasn't so with me, however, when I was young. I found a girl fastened to my desires with adhesive glue of love, and the dictates of prudence demanded its separation. I always laid hold with the firm grasp of resolution and "let her rip," regardless of the consequence; and so ought you to do, my young friends, when you find yourselves in a similar predicament.

My hoarers—my text intimates that the girls are deceitful creatures; that their smile of joy and their tears of woe are all for effect.

Well, it is so in many instances. There are thousands of them who smile to entrap, weep to win. Some are all smiles, like the mornings of June; and all tears, like the evenings of April—regular saturated sponge

so full of the juice of affected feeling that the least tender squeeze will cause loves liquid to flow like milk from a perforated ewe-cup. They are deceiving in their looks. How many do I see in my daily perambulation who appear at a little distance like love angels clothed with the attributes of humanity, but who, when brought near to, and vested of all their artificial graces, are more to be compared to real beauty than a task of a wild horse to the ivory of the elephant.

Yes, my friends, girls are as deceitful as thumb riggers; and you cannot be cautious how you go to work to select a friend in the lot, in whom you intend to repose your trust, your confidence, and your hope of earthly happiness.

My friends—as to whether there is more than one true out of seven of the general run of girls, I am not fully prepared to say. I am purposed, however, that li-pumpkin blossoms, the average of fuchsias in very considerable at the least calculation.

They bud and bloom like all others; but after had all their honey sucked by this, the other bee, they with away and leave fruit behind them.

But you, my young friends, are not all girls no more than other sex. You dart about like the humm bird, from flower to flower, in the sum-

of your lives—polk your bills into a variety of female posies—and soon, ere the note of existence approaches, you retire to spend the winter of your lives solitary and alone like woodchucks that have grown fat in the clover of indulgence.

You are just false to the girls—and they are as full of a set of artificial teeth.

But, my dear friends, whether male or female, you needn't be any averse to what I have said that we the appearance of a joke, but if you can't any thing that you can construe into genuine truth, I beg you to ponder upon it like a bonfire June-bug, and profit by it, to the

that the car of life may run to its destined goal and never squeak on its axles for want of marital grease.

Dow J.

Woes cluster,—few have solitary woe. A sad family seems to have attended the late governor of Florida, Gen. Reid, whose death was recently announced. His distinguished brother, G. Reid, was lately assassinated; his son-in-law, Lieut. Reid, the gallant commander of the Sea Gull, attached to the Exploring Expedition, is supposed to have perished in Cape Horn; in all, seven have died in a period—and of that numerous and distinguished family, only a desolate widow and two little children are left.—Newark ad-

the duties are, founded, by law, entitled to an extent alike injurious to the welfare of the state, and interests of the people." Her Majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws that regulate the trade in corn. It will be for you to determine whether these laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass trade; derange the currency; and by their operation diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community. Her Majesty, feeling the greatest sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all of your deliberations may be guided by wisdom and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people."

Earl Spencer moved the Address, which was as usual, of precisely the same effect as the Speech. Lord Ripon then rose and proposed an amendment to the effect that her Majesty's government did not possess the confidence of the House or the country.—After several long speeches from both sides, the amendment was carried by a majority of 168 against 96.

HOUSE OF COMMONS., Aug. 24.—After the speech had been read by the speaker, Mr. Mark Phillips rose to move the Address, in accordance with the speech from the Throne. Mr. S. Worthy proposed an amendment to the effect of want of confidence in Ministers. This caused a debate from both parties, that continued till Saturday morning, the 28th ult., when a division took place, and there appeared for the Address, 269, for the amendment 360, leaving a majority against Ministers of 91!

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.—**HOUSE OF LORDS**, Aug. 20.—The House met at 5 o'clock, when Lord Melbourne rose and said:—"My Lords; I consider it my duty to acquaint your lordships, that in consequence of the vote which was come to by the other House on Saturday morning last, and which was precisely similar in terms to the vote that was come to by your Lordships at an earlier period of the week, I, on the part of my colleagues and myself, have tendered to her Majesty, the resignation of the offices which we hold, which resignation her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept; and we are to continue to hold office until our successors are appointed." The House then adjourned to the 6th of September.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 30.—Lord M. Hill read her Majesty's answer to the Address, in which she signified her anxiety to follow the advice of her Parliament, and assured the House that she would take immediate measures for the formation of a new Administration. Lord John Russell then rose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I now rise sir, to state to the House, that after the division on Friday night, her Majesty's Ministers thought it their duty at once to advise the answer which has just been communicated in this House, and humbly to tender their resignations to her Majesty, to enable her Majesty to form a new administration. Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept those resignations, and we, therefore, only now hold offices until other ministers shall be appointed to the offices which respectively we have filled." After an explanation upon some points connected with previous events, and a speech from Lord Stanley, the House adjourned to September.

The Times of Aug. 31st, says that the list

of the Members of the new government was

to be decided on that day, and forwarded to

Windsor for her Majesty's approval. Several lists have appeared in the papers, but

they are not of course official.

FRANCE.

We find very little news of interest in the French papers. Resistance to the fiscal measures of M. Guizot had commenced in the north of France. In Lille the people congregated in great numbers to oppose their execution. The troops arrested several of the rioters. In the south the census was proceeding without any resistance. A public dinner was given to M. Guizot by his constituents at Lons-le-Saunier. On his arrival at Cavaillon the object of a charette from nearly 3000 citizens. The tumult became so great that it is necessary to call out the military.

GERMANY.

Accounts from Hamburg state that Mecklenburg will shortly join the German, or rather the Prussian Commercial League; and that sooner or later the whole of the Hanoverian towns will be included in it.

FOUR DAYS LATER BY THE CALEDONIAN.

The following is the authentic list of the cabinet as submitted to the Queen by Sir Robert Peel, on Wednesday last, at Windsor Castle:

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury—Sir R. Peel, Bart.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst, Lord President of the Council—Lord Wharncliffe.

Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Buckingham.

Secretary of State (Home Department)—Sir James Graham, Bart.

Secretary of State (Colonial Department)—Lord Stanley.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn.

First Lord of the Admiralty—The Earl of Haddington.

President of the Board of Control—Lord Ellenborough.

Paymaster of the Forces—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull.

President of the Board of Trade—The Earl of Ripon.

Secretary at War—The Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge.

The Duke of Wellington, as already stated, does not hold office, but will be the leader of the ministerial party in the House of Lords.

In addition to the above, we can give the appointments of the subjoined without any fear of contradiction:

The Earl of Grey—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Elliot—Chief Secretary of Ireland.

The Right Hon. Sir George Clark, Bart.—Secretary of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. Admiral Sir George Cockburn, G. C. B.—One of the Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Ashley—One of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Sir Frederic Pollock—Attorney General.

Sir Wm. Follett—Solicitor General.

Sir Edward Sugden—Chancellor for Ireland.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Stewart of the Queen's Household—The Earl of Liverpool.

Master of the Horse to her Majesty—The Earl of Jersey.

Master of the Queen's Duck-Hounds—The Earl of Roslyn.

Among the rumors in the boat informed cir-

cumstances, that Lord Ingestre will be one of the

junior Lords of the Admiralty, and that the

Earl of Lincoln, Viscount Sandon and the Hon.

Sydney Herbert, are to be Lords of the Admiralty.—*Chronicle*.

AGRICULTURAL.



From the Western Gardener and Farmer, Almanac for 1842 by Thomas Aitken.

The cross of the Berkshire boar and Irish sow are called *Belties*, and are by many considered to be better stock than either.

This cross certainly produces a superior hog, as does also that of the Berkshire and Woburn.

The *Neapolitan* is one of the most fashionable breeds of the day in England at this time. We know of but two importations from that country to the West Dr. Martin's, before mentioned, and one made by Mr. Lewis, Shirley, of Jefferson County, Ky.

Our knowledge of them is extremely limited; but, from the high character they bear we are inclined to think well of them, and mean to try them.

The *Thin-rind* or *Rhinoceros*, is a favorite in some parts of the interior of Kentucky, and has been warmly advocated as a cross of the common hogs of the country, by the able Editor of the Kentucky Farmer. He reports, Vol. III., page 142, a lot of half-breed *Thin-rinds*, raised by Mr. Benj. P. Gray, of Woodford County Ky., that averaged about eight months, on the common fare of the country 22½ lbs. net; another lot, at fourteen months, 27½ lbs., and a third, at sixteen months, 310 lbs. This is very good. The same writer describes the *Thin-rind* thus:

Their color is not fixed; I have seen them jet black and pure white, but they are commonly listed—never spotted. Exceedingly prolific, and better nurses than any other breed with which I am familiar.—They are lively and sprightly as squirrels, carrying their tails curled over their backs, and in constant motion as they are feeding or moving about; the carriage of their tails is peculiar. Their principal defect is one merely of form—some individuals having a scaly back, which I should attribute to the in-and-out breeding of necessity resort to. They are of small size; I might think a full-blood of this breed half, if, at eighteen months weighed 200 lbs. net. But breed the boar to a common sow, and he tells a tale that awakens your wonder. They were imported, some years ago, as I understand, from Pooquin, in China, by a merchant of New Orleans, and thence brought to Kentucky, by Capt. John A. Holton, of Franklin County." They are generally supposed to be nearly identical with the Siamese, but may be akin to the *Swing-tailed* breed of the early English writers.

There are crosses of every grade of all these kinds on each other, and on the common stock of the country, scattered every where thro' the West and South; but we know of no other distinct breeds of note. There are others occasionally spoken of, but they are few in number—limited, in fact, to a few individual animals. These are Leicesters, Cheshire, &c. &c. no doubt many of them fine hogs.

The Berkshires the Woburns, the Irish Graziers, seem to us likely to be of the most use, and are certainly those attracting the greatest degree of attention at this time. Between these there will be the struggle for supremacy. They should be put to the test of the greatest weight of net meat, on the smallest amount of food, at the earliest age—that meat being of such a quality as to command the highest price in market. The hams heavy, round, plump, fleshy, and lean; the sides thick throughout, and properly fat-ted; the neck and jowl tight; the shoulder thick and fleshy, and the offal small,—are what constitutes the most valuable hog for the market. General beauty and perfection of form will always exert their influence. It must also be borne in mind, that that breed which effects the greatest improvement on the common hog of the country, is the one most to be valued by the generalists of the farmers of the West.

We have endeavored to be impartial; if we may be thought wrong in some things, let it be ascribed to our error of judgment.

Confectionaries at retail.—Do you keep confectionaries here?—Yes, my lad.

Well, sister Sally sent me to get some.—I guess I'll take three, done up in a news paper without no print on neither side.—*N. Y. Sunday Mercury.*

TOMATO FIGS.

PATENT OFFICE, July 10, 1840.
DEAR SIR.—The medical qualities of Tomatoes have greatly increased their cultivation, and every new preparation of the article is deserving consideration. A sample of "Tomato Figs" have just been deposited at the patent office of a very superior quality. From the taste I should suppose all the good qualities of the fruit are retained.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only really valuable, a mass of testimony from those who have tried the fruit without this article's? Answer, NO, if you have once tried it not experienced its purifying effects—it sweetens.

The sample is deposited by Mrs. STICER, of this city, and the recipe transmitted with it is enclosed for publication. It is deeply to be regretted that since the periodicals of the day are open to communications that so many valuable improvements are lost to the world for want of publicity. Others may have dried the tomatoes with a recipe, however, less successful.

Very respectfully,

H. L. ELSWICKEN,

Hon. H. S. Skinner.

Recipe.—Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or sixteen lbs.) of the fruit in the usual way. Cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified. They are then taken out, spread on dishes, flattened and dried in the sun. A small quantity of syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying; after which, pack them down in boxes, treat each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated and bottled for use. They keep well from year to year and retain surprisingly their flavor, which is nearly the quality of fresh figs. The pear shaped or single tomato answers the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in the syrup.

(externally) in the following complaints:

For the Piles, for Ulcers, Tenter Feet, Scrofula by censors, or ulcers, Cough, Whooping cough, Scald Head, Tumors of the chest, especially in children. Plaster of the figs, or other sugars, however obstinate or long standing. Fresh wounds, Clubfeet, &c. &c.

The human Hair. BROTHER JONATHAN.

Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.
Strange it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, bathe, &c., should neglect the head—the most essential, the most expensive, and the most beautiful when properly dressed, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may be the hair of almost any animal, with the exception of the Balm of Gilead. Let us give unto your toilet without this article's? Answer, NO, if you have once tried it not experienced its purifying effects—it sweetens.

The proprietors of this innocent sheet—the great Webster? among the newspapers have the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical containing a greater amount and variety of useful and interesting matter than can be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of the paper contains a large amount of reading matter as is found in volumes of ordinary declension, which cost \$2—and more, than is contained in a volume of Irving's *Colonists* or Bancroft's *History of America*, which costs \$3 a volume—and all for Three Dollars a year. For \$2 two copies will be forwarded, and \$3 three copies.

Since the publication of my original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been ENLARGED, and its size, simple before, has been much increased, thus more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is contained in its human capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the present, swelling its contents; and every issue is devoted to a particular topic, transferred to its columns. All the contributions to periodicals of American writers of reputation appear in its pages; and the issues of foreign papers are laid under contributions, as soon as received in this country. To the Miscellaneous and Literary Department, the closest attention is paid; and in all the selections and original contributions, the paper is devoted to avoid all that may tend upon the opinions of any party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we had marked out a path for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan still continues, with pleasure, to be a bold, weighty, light, grave, merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, instructive, and instructive journal. It is a stupendous mirror whereto all the world will find reflected, it shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances, and Stories for both sexes—Fairy Tales for lovers of the marvellous—Legends for antiquarians—Paganism for wit-women—National Stories for short-winded readers—Sermons for moralizers—Sonnets for ladies—Sentiment for old bachelors—Scribblings for politicians—and Lectures, Scientific, Religious, Epicurean, &c., &c., &c., for all the world.

Letters should be addressed to WILSON & COMPANY

Publishers of the "Brother Jonathan"

Bedstead and Chair FACTORY

The undersigned, have entered into partnership in the above business under the name and style of J. & J. M. MILLER. Their shop is on Main street, east of the Court, in Marion, where they intend to keep on hand a large assortment of the advanced articles, which they will endeavor to be of the best material, and of the best workmanship, and cheaper than ever for early, middle, or country people.

Order from a distance will meet due attention.

Turning down p'st their shop.

JOHNSTON MILLER,
JUN. M. MILLER.

Port Wayne, June 1, 1841.

2000 HIDES.

The subscribers will pay the highest market price for HIDES and CALF SKINS, on delivery at the store of R. W. Taylor, by

PHILIP D. TAYLOR,
ALFRED A. HUWELL,
JUN.

Jap. 1st, 1841.

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JOHN D. B. NELSON,
EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
IN THE YOUNG STORY OF BARNETT & BROWN'S
NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

TERMS:
\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
\$1.00 IF PAID WITHIN SIX MONTHS.
\$1.00 AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

NOTE:—All letters on business must be post paid or they will not be accepted.

All advertisements inserted for less than ten cents per insertion, we give you for such an amount, a reduction in rates, without reducing the rate of ten dollars or over; but no additional discount is given for less than \$1. Job Work done on the usual terms.

THE MUSE.

THE SABBATH BELL.

BY JOHN MCCLURE

"Tamest to hear the Sabbath bell,
Whose soft and silvery chime
Resounds on the ear with fall and swell,
Waiting our thoughts from time.
Tamest to hear its mellow strain,
Came floating on the air;
While wending to that sacred fane,
Where chimes the Sabbath bell."

How memory mingleth with the past!
O'er hours of other years!
How set the thoughts, that, passive, staid;
Along my trickling tear!

Thoughts, meekly to my bosom lone,
Yet there I could not quell;
For, sooth to my grief, that tone,
Of thine, sweet Sabbath bell.

A few years more—the winds, so bland
Will bid the young flowers wave—
Whch! oh! perhaps some soft sweet hand,
Will plant around my grave!

I'll miss thee, dear, familiar voice,
Which, ah! so oft could tell
My heart, though tempest test, "I'm gone!"
Thou dear, dear Sabbath bell!

HOPE FOR THE BEST.

BY C. SWAIN.

Oh! why should we ever be shading
Moments of parting with pain?
Though the rose was fair, described as fading
Time will bring roses again.

Through fate our destinies sever—
Though fara season deports—
Trusting to providence ever—
Still let us hope to blest.

There is a star yet above us,
Shining for happier days;
There is a spirit to love us
Beaming beyond the star's bright rays!

Though for a time we may sever,
Clasp this deep truth to thy breast,
Trusting in Providence ever—
Come what there may—it is best!

From the Magazine and Advocate.
THE CHILD WHO KNEW NOT DEATH.

CHILD.

Mother, why do you weep and sigh?
Why do you look so sad?

The birds are singing cheerily,
Why may not I be glad?

Why can't I go to school with Jane,
And with the children play?

Dear Ma, I'm sure it does not rain,
May I not go to day?

Why are the curtains drawn so tight?
Pray, Ma, take them away—
We cannot catch a glimme of light,
We cannot see to play.

And why does father sleep so long?
Why don't he speak to me?
I'm sure if there was nothing wrong
He'd take me on his knee.

He used to take me on his lap
And kiss my little brow;
And then put on my pretty cap—
Why don't he do so now?

MOTHER.

My child, he's dead!—no, never more
Will he e'er speak again;

My boy, he's gone to realms above,
Resale free from death and pain.

Be thou like him—he pure, unstained,
Unspotted, undefiled—
Never let thy sympathy be feigned,
Be ever, ever mild.

So shall thou meet him soon, my love,

Never ne'er to part again;

But with the seraphims above

Forever, ever reign.

CHARLES.

Utica, August, 1841

From the Mishawaka Tookin.

A NEW NIGGA SONG.

BY D. F. FISCAL AGENT.

Air—Gumbo Chaff.

Short boy, short, now de sparny is ob;
For de Loky politicians, liby low in clober—
Dey sed de Monster was do root of all lib,
But Tyler gib him weto and send him to de debil.

Hurrah for Tyler—keep dark, Henry Clay,

You don't feed Virginian colts on compromise
hah.

Wen de wigs go to Washington, dey feel mity

sassy;

Dey say dey pass de bank bill an' gib Loky,

Jersey;

Dey blow'd like al steamboat a cummin up de

ribber;

Dey jis stuck de landin, and dey blow'd up for-

dey.

Hurrah for Tyler—go.

Tom, Ewin make a bill, an' he send to de Sennit,

De rights ob de States was 'pressed plainly in it—

But Clay say 'twas foolish, an' nuk it off de table,

Do he coon't make it better if he try all he able.

You see dey tot Massy Tyler was gwoin

anfus sich a Fiscal spermatism as dat ar Ewin

concur, golly how dey sucked—I tell you

dey—dey did de debil get 'em all fast, 'fore

the aine any ob de rea fisck bills whatsomever—

—deh.

Hurrah for Tyler—&c.

Wen, Clay show de charia, gooh how dey flatta:

De South few de track, and de Norf, 'gin to

shotta;

Den dey die up de bill to suit massy Tyler,

But he pas de wito on it—dat bust Harry's bilier.

Hurrah for Tyler—&c.

Krow, lokys, krow—now Ty needs de radda,

You lob him all now se de was he was your

brads;

De wigs to de mod day'll run agay, forcher,

And den bout y'or bams from de old Sally fiber.

Hurrah for Tyler—&c.

FOR THE WAYNE SENTINEL.

VOLUME 2.

FORT WAYNE IA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1841.

NUMBER 12.

FOR THE SENTINEL.

MR. EDITOR.—

The Veto of President Tyler upon Clay's expressed such holy horror at the imperial splendor of Mr. Van Buren—and who can wonder that they got into power appropriated \$6,000 in addition to furnish two rows of the "palace?" and this was the "leg Cabin phiz!!! What honest labor, what independent farmer, will not black and hang his head to own that he has been the dupe of such a set of juggling, hypocritical, lying demagogues?

But what else I ask again could be expected of a party, (or rather the leaders of the party—for I have full confidence in the honesty and virtue of the most) that have endeavored to rescue the most incredulous, that among the leaders of that party, (and all who feel ambitions of the title) are welcome to the honor,) there was an utter absence of candor and truth—if not of principle—that the Crusade waged by them against the democracy of the country was carried on in a spirit of ferocity, baseness, mendacity, treachery and duplicity that have no parallel in the history of our country. Not even the Republics of Greece, of Rome, and of Venice, in the most corrupt days of their selfish and arrogant aristocracy, ever witnessed a party more desperate, mercenary, and unscrupulous.

Who that will but for a moment, look back to the means by which they acquired power—recall to mind the floods of falsehoods, calumnies, and misrepresentations with which they inundated the whole country,—together with their Bacchanalian revels—their pantomimic shows—their beastly, idiotic songs, and the paraphernalia of a Tippecanoe procession, by which they appealed to the lowest passions and besotted appetites of the most ignorant, and degraded class of our population—and not said that a foul stigma has been cast upon the character of our country—that the cause of liberty, of morale and of religion, has received a blow which it will require years to wipe away—if, indeed, its baneful effects can ever be wholly eradicated.

The evil that men do leave after them."

Though Gen. Harrison may have been a patriot—I doubt not but he was—yet the countenance he lent to the machinations of the Harrisburgh conspirators, must long leave a stain upon his memory and a blot upon our national honor, that one elevated to the rank of its Chief Magistrate should stoop to practice the arts of a demagogue! But for that fault he has paid, dearly paid the penalty.—Like Acteon in the fable, he has been hunted down and torn to pieces by his own dogs.—The poor old man was literally persecuted to death by the hordes of hungry voracious foes seekers who ceased not their remorseless importunities, even while their victim was writhing in the agonies of dissolution.—But this was not all. Had they taken Gen. Harrison as he was, his principles known by them to be favorable to their views, and selected a Vice President whose principles were in accordance with those of the federal party, there might not have been that indubitable evidence of double-dealing, treachery, corruption and fraud; but instead of taking up one of their own men—one whose political opinions coincided with theirs, they selected John Tyler, a man whose opposition to all their measures had, for the last 25 years, been most uniform and determined. He had been even *ultra* in all the Republican doctrines of the Virginia school; but this "unchanged democrat" was put upon the same ticket with Harrison, a uniform federalist, to secure the votes of Southern democrats and States rights party. There was a design then to betray the *State rights* men or the *federalists*; and there is no doubt which received the traitor kiss. Yet by the overruling hand of God, the country has been saved, and the treachery has recoiled upon those who projected it. What then can be expected of mean who obtained their places by falsehood and fraud—if not by bribery and corruption!—The scenes of 1840 are still fresh in the recollection of every one. Who does not remember the indignation with which every brawling Whig pretended to regard the alleged extravagance of Mr. Van Buren's administration? What now has become of the charge that he had involved the nation in a debt of from \$30 to \$40,000,000—not a vestige of which remained when Gen. Harrison came into power)—a charge that was echoed and re-echoed by every knave and fool that could find one to listen to his vile fabrication or silly prattle! A charge that even in the face of Mr. Secretary Ewing's bungling attempt to make it appear that there was existing debt of \$16,000,000 (divided down in three short months from \$40,000,000 to \$16,000,000!) is clearly proven to be without foundation, and that the resources of the government are sufficient for all its legitimate purposes.

How, then, stands the charge of extravagance from a party, that not content with squandering the national treasury by unearthened and unauthorized donations to individuals, but involve the nation in a funded debt of \$12 millions, to permit of more extended largesses, and more profligate expenditures of the people's money. What can be that of a party who declare that the treasury of the nation is bankrupt, and at the same time demands \$6,000,000 annually out of the national revenue to satisfy the demands of Daniel Webster's stock jobbing clients in Europe, upon "Individual States" while in order to make up the deficiency they levy a tax upon tea, sugar, coffee, molasses, and salt!! This is the party that vaunted so much of their love for the people before the election! This is the party that declared the Sub-Treasury would reduce the wages of the laboring man to one shilling per day, (as it is remembered that under that system he received 10s per day and labored 100 hours; whereas he now labors twelve hours and receives one dollar—and before the year is out may receive but \$6 cents!) This, too, is the same party, who beyond doubt were assisted by the gridiron British fund-mongers, in the distribution of

From the *Journal of the Legislature*.

Mr. Frazee.

I will speak of your paper

to call the attention of my fellow-citizens to a subject that is beginning to assume, as I see it, a point of importance. In glancing my eye over the journals of the day, I have seen several notices of the celebration of the 4th of July by the Native American Society of St. Louis. Much as I detest the spirit of hostility and rapacity which they manifest towards foreigners indiscriminately, I should have let them pass without comment, had it not been for some remarks which the sagacious editor of the "Wayne County Record," conveys to his notice of the celebration. Let me first premise that the society here mentioned has for its exclusive object the exclusion of all foreign, and with it, the privilege of American citizens. In the name of our common bond of union, but opposition to every man better than themselves!—and for the purpose of uniting all factions—of bringing together all the discordant materials—all the discontented and restless spirits that would sell their country for office or gold—discarded their own and acknowledged chief, one who, with his desertion of the democratic party had been the bold eloquent, and unflinching champion of their most cherished projects, and took up a feeble, imbecile old man, whose principles since the days of the black-cockade, had been so equivocal that the South he could be passed off for a State-rights, anti bank and anti-tariff man; and at the North as advocating the technicalities of human laws, to afford to the oppressed and down trodden of Europe, that refuge from oppression, that asylum from tyranny which this land afforded to our fathers. When the spirit of religious and civil intolerance had rendered Britain unfit for the residence of a freeman, those who were attached to the spirit and not to the semblance alone of freedom sought and found in the wilds and fastnesses of America a place where every one could sit "under his own vine and fig-tree, and there was none to make him afraid." It was their policy then, as it should now be ours, to encourage the emigration of those who were so ardently devoted to human rights, as to leave their possessions in other lands, the scenes of their infancy, the homes of their childhood, for the sake of enjoying the privileges of civil and religious liberty; rightly judging that they who were ready to make such sacrifice would ever foremost uphold the free institutions of that country that afforded them a home. When at length the odious measures of the British ministry had roused them to resistance, when each man who had a heart for the best interests of his country had girded on his armour and gone forth to fight the battles of freedom against the oppressor, it was not then deemed necessary that a man should be a native of the country in order to allow him the privilege of fighting for his own rights and those of his compatriots. The history of the revolution is ripe with instances of noble daring and heroic devotion of foreigners to the cause of freedom. Among those who fought in the van of freedom, the names of Lafayette, De Steuben, Pulaski and De Kalb stand most prominent, and when at length our fathers began almost to despair of the republic, the chivalrous sons of France came forward to the rescue and ultimately enabled us to achieve our independence. Thus we see that the transactions of other days call loudly upon us to extend to foreigners that assistance which we received at the hands of those who were aliens to our country and its institutions but friendly to the principles of liberty. For the past we owe to foreigners a deep debt of gratitude, and there is nothing in the present state of affairs that would justify us in cancelling the obligation.

But let us return to the editor at Centerville, who, like Don Quixote of old has don his pasteboard helmet and girded on his sword, and rushed forward as the night arrant of the "Native Americans." He says, "we are pleased to see our national Independence celebrated by Native Americans. If Americans would preserve their liberty and glorious institutions, they must stop the avaricious sons of France from forwarding their designs of double-dealing, treachery, corruption and fraud; but instead of taking up one of their own men—one whose political opinions coincided with theirs, we selected John Tyler, a man whose opposition to all their measures had, for the last 25 years, been most uniform and determined. He had been even *ultra* in all the Republican doctrines of the Virginia school; but this "unchanged democrat" was put upon the same ticket with Harrison, a uniform federalist, to secure the votes of Southern democrats and States rights party. There was a design then to betray the *State rights* men or the *federalists*; and there is no doubt which received the traitor kiss. Yet by the overruling hand of God, the country has been saved, and the treachery has recoiled upon those who projected it. What then can be expected of mean who obtained their places by falsehood and fraud—if not by bribery and corruption!—The scenes of 1840 are still fresh in the recollection of every one. Who does not remember the indignation with which every brawling Whig pretended to regard the alleged extravagance of Mr. Van Buren's administration? What now has become of the charge that he had involved the nation in a debt of from \$30 to \$40,000,000—not a vestige of which remained when Gen. Harrison came into power)—a charge that was echoed and re-echoed by every knave and fool that could find one to listen to his vile fabrication or silly prattle! A charge that even in the face of Mr. Secretary Ewing's bungling attempt to make it appear that there was existing debt of \$16,000,000 (divided down in three short months from \$40,000,000 to \$16,000,000!) is clearly proven to be without foundation, and that the resources of the government are sufficient for all its legitimate purposes.

HOORAY.

NEW YORK COMMON SCHOOLS.

According to the last Report of the Commissioner of School Money for the city of N. York, the whole number of children who received instruction, in the course of the year ending the 1st of May last, in the various schools and academies, was 386,000, of whom 357,567 were in schools under the direction of the Public School Society. The average attendance quarterly was 25,163, during the whole year 1840. The amount of funds distributed by the Commissioner during the year was \$130,233 97, of which sum \$120,271 38 was paid to the Public School Society, and the residue to orphan asylums, and other schools of a peculiar character.—C. G.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

There is little use, and not the slightest necessity, for giving the details of the elections in progress at the South and West. It is quite enough to state that the Whigs have lost the election in Indiana. In Indiana the Whigs have lost two members of twenty-four, besides, one seat to the splits and quarrels upon the frontier. The probability is, that they have lost the House of Assembly, in which they had a majority of fifty-six last year. In Kentucky the Whigs are going well. In the Wabash, (Danville, &c.) they have beaten young Clay, (Whig). There is nothing further to report. In Illinois, in the eastern portion of the state, the Whigs have lost the election. In the western portion, they have gained a majority of 1455, have given a majority to the opposition of 125. Difficulties, &c.

N. Y. Com. Adm.

From the *Advertiser of Indiana*.

THE BANKRU

FORT WAYNE SENTINEL



SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1841.

LYSANDER WILLIAMS is a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Wayne township.

G. W. WOOD is a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Wayne township.

M. W. HUXFORD is a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Wayne township.

WM. L. MOON is a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Wayne township.

JAMES POST is a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Wayne township.

HENRY LOTZ is a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Wayne township.

HENRY WORK is a candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace for Wayne Township.

TRouble IN THE WigWAM.—THE WHIG CABINET BLOWN UP.—THE PARTY DISBANDED, &c. &c.

All of President Tyler's cabinet except Mr. Webster have decamped. They resigned immediately upon the appearance of Veto No. 2; and the following persons promptly appointed as their successors, viz:

Walter Forward, of Penn. Secy Treasury,
Judge M'Lean " Ohio " War,
J. J. Upsher, " Va. " Navy,
H. L. Legare, " S. C. " Atty Gen.
C. A. Wickliffe, Ky. P. M. G.

It would appear as if the President was not taken by surprise, but looks more probable that they would have been removed in a few days. The Whig party appears to be thrown into a state of perfect "commotion, motion." In fact the party is disbanded, the "Log Cabins" are tumbling down, and the cider barrels have bursted. The Clay portion of the party will support Mr. Clay for the next President—the Tyler portion of it will probably go for Mr. Webster, or Mr. Rives; but we think from present appearances, the largest portion of it will go with the Democrats for Mr. Van Buren, or some other or democratic candidate. Great disgust is manifested among the thinking portion of the party, and good feelings can never exist again. The people have once been awfully humbugged, and we venture to say it will never occur again. Such a rally as there will be to the standard of democracy, at the next Presidential election, will have no parallel in the history of parties.

War WITH ENGLAND.—Things now look more warlike than at any former period. We regret that we have not room for particulars. See short article from Journal of Com.

Mr. Ewing's attempt to be "head Capt. Tyler," occupies much space in to-day's paper. We devote a large portion of our paper this week to Whig documents. Mr. Ewing's letter was received at a late hour for insertion, but to brace up the drooping spirits of our Clay Whig friends, we considered it indispensable that it should appear.

We have a continuation of our historical sketches prepared; but owing to a press of news we have omitted it for two weeks.—After this week we shall probably be through with President Tyler's vetos, and other Congressional matter.

It is thought the Whigs in Congress will soon be as scarce as "Kilkenny Cats."

Counterfeit \$20 notes on the Bank of Wooster Ohio are in circulation. Or rather they bear the appearance of altered notes of some other bank—look out for these!

A PRIDE WORTHY ACT.—See an article published in our first page from the Cincinnati Republican containing the correspondence of some whigs with the friends of two individuals, who lost their lives by the premature discharge of a cannon at a whig celebration at Veray Ia. Such an act of liberality it truly worthy of imitation.

From the Journal of Commerce.

The McLEOD CASE AND THE BRITISH MINISTER.—We have made more particular inquiries relative to the information communicated in our last number, that the orders from the British government came out by the last steamer (the Britannia) instructing Mr. Fox to demand the immediate release of Alex' M'Leod, or his own passport. The Gentlemen from Halifax who bring the information, is highly respectable. Sir. John Harvey, (who came out in the Britannia,) told him that two days before he left London, he was in the Colonial office, and was there informed that despatches of the character above indicated were preparing, and would go out by that steamer. The intelligence comes to us direct, and through such trustworthy hands, that we do not see how it can well be erroneous.

The following paragraph from the Philadelphia Ledger goes to confirm the above statement:

EXCITING RUMOR.—A DEMAND FOR THE RELEASE OF MCLEOD.—It was currently reported at Washington, on Tuesday evening, as we learn from the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun at that City, that Mr. Fox, the British Minister, had called on the President and stated that he would soon lay before him letters from the government demanding the release of McLeod, or if the demand was not complied with, he was then instructed to demand his passport, and return immediately. The last steamer which arrived from England brought despatches for Mr. Fox, which may be those he referred to.

THE GREEN MOUNTAINS ON FIRE.—The election news from Vermont is of the most cheering kind.—The Democrats have gained largely in both branches of the Legislature—the result for Governor not known.

BETTER STILL FROM MAIN.—A postscript from the Buffalo Republican says that Fairfield is elected Governor by a handsome majority.—So it goes; the President is voting, the Bank bill in Congress and the people voting it at home.

President's VETO.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE UNITED STATES.

Returning, with his objections, the bill to provide for the better collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the Public Revenue, by means of a Corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States.

House of Representatives of the United States:

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained by the duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, to return to that House in which it originated, the bill "to provide for the collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States," with my written objections.

In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Corporation of the United States, I distinctly declared that my own opinion had been uniformly pronounced to be against the exercise of the power of Congress to create a National bank to operate *per se* over the Union; and entertaining that opinion, my main objection to the bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and the Constitution.

I readily admit that while the qualified veto which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which on important occasions, a mere representative majority might urge the government in its legislation beyond the limits fixed by its framers, or might exert its power too hastily or oppressively; yet, it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exerted, and perhaps never, except in a case immediately involving the public interest, or one in which the oath of the President, acting under his convictions, both mental and moral, imperiously requires its exercise. In such a case he has no alternative.

He must either exert the negative power intrusted to him by the Constitution chiefly for its preservation and defence, or commit an act of gross moral turpitude. Merely regard to the will of a majority must not, in a constitutional republic like ours, control the sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer. The constitution itself I regard and cherish as the embodied and written will of the whole people of the United States. It is their fixed and fundamental law, which they unanimously prescribe to the public functionaries—*their mere trustees and servants*. This, their will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection or defense, but the oaths which it prescribes to the public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously observe the oaths and patriotism with which the people shall shield it by their own sovereign will, which has made the constitution supreme.

It must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority or not at all. It is alone in pursuance of that will that any measure can ever reach the President; and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill, the President should therefore sanction it, is to abrogate the power altogether, and to render its insertion in the Constitution a work of absolute supererogation. The duty to guard the fundamental will of the people themselves from (in this case I admit unintentional) change or infraction by a majority in Congress. And in that light alone, do I regard the Constitutional duty which I now most reluctantly discharge.

In conclusion, I take leave most respectfully to say that I have felt the most anxious solicitude to meet the wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent, which, avoiding all constitutional objections, should harmonize conflicting opinions. Actuated by this feeling, I have been ready to yield much in a spirit of conciliation to the opinions of others; and it is with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time in the same session. At the commencement of this session, inclined from my choice to defer to the legislative will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent, which, without violating the Constitution, would separate the public money from the Executive control, perform the operations of the Treasury, without being burdensome to the people, or inconvenient or expensive to the government. It is deeply to be regretted that this department of the government cannot upon constitutional and other grounds, concur with the legislative department in this last measure proposed to attain those desirable objects. Owing to the brief space between the death of my lamented predecessor and my own installation into office, I was in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definite recommendation of my own in my regular message; and since, my mind has been most wholly occupied in an anxious attempt to conform my action to the legislative will. In this communication I am confining by the constitution to my object, the negative power under the Constitution—Does it violate the Constitution by creating a national bank to operate *per se* over the union? Its title in the first place describes its general character. It is "An act to provide for the better collection, safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States." In a corporate capacity, the whole union, to wit, the whole nation, is the character of the corporation. And I most respectfully submit in a spirit of harmony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject to a more auspicious period for deliberation.

The two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves at this extraordinary session by the performance of an immense mass of labor, at a season very unfavorable both to health and action; and passed many laws which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the country, and answer its just expectations. It has been my good fortune and pleasure to concur with them in all measures except this, and why should our differences on this be pushed to extremes? It is my anxious desire that they should not be. I, too, have been burthened with extraordinary labor of late, and I sincerely desire time for deep and deliberate reflection on this, the greatest difficulty of my administration. May we not now pause until a more favorable time, when with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted, promotive of the good, of our common country.

I will take this occasion to declare that the conclusions to which I have brought myself are those of a settled conviction, founded on my opinion, on a just view of the constitution, that in arriving at it, I have been actuated by no other motive or desire than to uphold the institutions of the country as they have come down to us from the bands of our God-like ancestors; and that I shall esteem my efforts to sustain them, even though I perish more honorable than to win the applause of men, by a sacrifice of my duty and my conscience.

JOHN TYLER.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1841.

Mr. Webster's Letter.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

MESSAGE



From the Western Farmer and Gardener: Almanac for 1842.

A CHAPTER ON HOGS.

As this species of farm stock justly occupies much of the attention of the farmers of the West, at this time, we shall devote a chapter to a sketch descriptive of those breeds in which the most interest is felt.

Let us see first what constitutes a good hog. The head—though it is certainly preferable that this should be short, handsome and sprightly, with thin, small, pointed and pendulous ears; yet good hogs may have a long and somewhat coarse head with a heavy, flopped ear. The jowl should not be too heavy—the flesh of that part is coarse and of little value; and moreover, it denotes a too great aptitude to fatten, frequently to the serious injury of the breeding qualities. The neck short and not too heavy, fitting well on the shoulder; the shoulder not quite as high as the loin, thick and of good substance, rounding well out; the constitution is generally in proportion to the capaciousness of the breast and loin.—The brisket, coming well down, and the distance between the fore legs as great as possible. The back broad and straight, and rather slightly arched than otherwise, and particularly no sinking immediately behind the shoulder. The ribs well arched forming a good barrel, and supporting the belly well. The loin, as before remarked, wide and full, with the ribs coming well back. The rump, rounding off evenly, the tail well set on, tapering and thinly haired, except the tuft, which may be heavy; in some breeds the tail is curled like a corkscrew. The ham must be of good size, round and plump, and swelling out so as to come in a line with the shoulder; such a formed ham will weigh well to its size. The hips, wide spread, and the twist coming well down; the flank deep and full; the belly roomy but not coming too near the ground. The legs straight and fine in the bone; the muscles heavy, particularly the thigh and arm, the hock pointed; the pastern joints firm and strong, not resting the dew-claws on the ground, so that the animal has a bold and erect footing; a thick, fleshy leg will not carry a heavy hog to a distant market. The skin thick, but tender and gelatinous, and easily masticated, even in the shape of a roasted crackling; soft, and handling well, and free from eruptions. The hair, smooth and soft, no bristle on the neck, shoulder and back. It has been observed even by some of the oldest writers, that "smooth, soft-haired hogs are most suitable for warm climates."

Though the above described form and qualities are those, that in our view constitute the best hog, yet, like all other kinds of farm stock, they should in a measure be adapted to the climate, situation, with reference to market, nature of the keep, and the circumstances and management of the farm. Our space will not allow it, nor is it of any moment to trace back or describe the common woods-hog, still unfortunately too numerous in the west; it will suffice that we describe those breeds as far as we can at this day discover them, that were used in improving that stock.

The first, is presumed, that did much good, was the White China. The pure China is generally white; some families of them are black; size small, bone very fine, flesh rather fat, though delicate, particularly when used young for roasters; body short but deep, neck thick and short, jowl very heavy, legs short, hams rather light; the propensity to fatten so great as to render it extremely difficult to have them breed well and freely. They will reach, with very moderate feeding, at eight to twelve months, from 150 to 200 lbs.

In many parts of the west, families of hogs, very different in character and appearance, go by the same name. Thus, we have Russia hogs, some of which are of extraordinary size, but coarse, and others that are small and delicately formed. Bulldogs, that are of great size, white with heavy lopped ears, flat-sided, but of great length, and others that are "beautifully white, their ears small, pointing to the nose, broad back, deep chest, large jowls, short nose, dish face, and this hair." Different grade crosses of these animals and again with the China, have produced the celebrated Warren County hog. These vary in character and size.

The variation in the character of the half dozen different kinds of hogs, is also very great, and of course, we are, however, induced to think, that they were all originally sprung from Parkinson's importation, and that the changes are produced by the different breeds used. Some are white, and some sandy, with numerous large black spots.

Dr. Martin's Woburn hog is also supposed to be descended from this importation of Parkinson. If that is the case, it supports our opinion, expressed some time ago, that they are, "as nearly as may be, one and the same with the old original berkshire hog," some change having taken place, and that, take it altogether, by no means for the worse.

Those imported to the vicinity of Baltimore, by Mr. Parkinson, an Englishman, some fifty years ago, it is distinctly stated, "were not Bedford pigs, but Berkshire. It had all slugs about the Duke of Bedford and his pigs. The Duke had his from Mr. Watson, of Sussex, and were called Sussex hogs. [Amer. Far.: vol. 14 page 373.]

The individuals of this breed vary a good deal in appearance: we will take the average of those we have seen, both as to size and form. The head neck and ear, are fine, the latter somewhat rounded, and leaning forward and outward; the shoulder, generally good, though from the close breeding that necessity has compelled Dr. M. to practice, there is a sinking behind the shoulder in a majority of them; the back, otherwise remarkable fine, slightly arched, very broad, the ribs coming finely out, and supporting the belly better than is common in any other breed: the loin splendid, but high above his shoulder to a very great degree; the rump, draping rather suddenly; the ham, large, but not as thick and round as it ought to be; twist, fair, the flank in some good, in others sadly tucked; the legs, generally so good as to resemble those of a deer much more than a hog; the bone stout, though large not too much so for an animal of their size, which is equal to 500 or 600 lbs., at eighteen months or two years, with good keep, the skin fresh, and the handling very fine; the hair long coarse and harsh.—The rump, rounding off evenly, the tail well set on, tapering and thinly haired, except the tuft, which may be heavy; in some breeds the tail is curled like a corkscrew. The ham must be of good size, round and plump, and swelling out so as to come in a line with the shoulder; such a formed ham will weigh well to its size. The hips, wide spread, and the twist coming well down; the flank deep and full; the belly roomy but not coming too near the ground. The legs straight and fine in the bone; the muscles heavy, particularly the thigh and arm, the hock pointed; the pastern joints firm and strong, not resting the dew-claws on the ground, so that the animal has a bold and erect footing; a thick, fleshy leg will not carry a heavy hog to a distant market. The skin thick, but tender and gelatinous, and easily masticated, even in the shape of a roasted crackling; soft, and handling well, and free from eruptions. The hair, smooth and soft, no bristle on the neck, shoulder and back. It has been observed even by some of the oldest writers, that "smooth, soft-haired hogs are most suitable for warm climates."

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The improved Berkshire hog, now so highly esteemed, more nearly approaches the "ne plus ultra" of a perfect animal of his kind, than any other. His form is perfect; his legs are, however, too frequently faulty, though by no means always so. A proper selection of those bred from, would soon correct that. His jowl, too, is often heavy, and his fattening propensities to great, that unless care is used with sows, they will quickly become too fat to breed.

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The Irish Grazier is an improvement upon the old Irish hog, described by the early writers as "large, flat-sided, heavy eared and white," which character is also given to the Irish hog imported into the Eastern States at an early day. Those more recently introduced, have undergone a great change. Several importations have been made, some to Illinois, some to Kentucky, and others to Ohio, all somewhat different in appearance, and all white, some of them, we admire much; others are too large, evidently requiring years to mature; and from their appearance, we should judge them great consumers. The others seem more thrifty.

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ISAAC D. G. NELSON,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

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NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.**

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THE MUSE.

From Alexander's Messenger.

AMERICA, I LOVE THEE STILL.

America, I love thee still,
There's glory in thy name,
There's brightness beaming from thy birth,
And honor from thy fame;
There's beauty in thy naked soil,
Revealing smiles of love,
Thy rocks and blooming wilds proclaim
Protection from above.

America, I love the still,
Beneath thy valleys rest
The Pilgrims of a tyrant power,
Bright emblems of the blest,
And round them, clothed in silence, lie
Embalmed in sacred memory's fire,
Immortal honors claim.

America, I love thee still,
Though traitors dare disown
Thy holy rites and ornaments,
Endeared to Freedom's home.
Though misty clouds o'erspread the light
And fears to other blend,
Hope's cheering rays foretell thy pride
Of glory to ascend.

America, I love thee still,
Thou art my native land,
Thy joys so pure can ne'er be found
Upon a foreign strand.
Tho' pleasure's path and fortune's smiles
In other climes look fair,
The brightest of their hopes or joys
Can naught with thine compare.

America, I love thee still,
Resplendent glories gleam
Through all thy deeds. Thy sacred rights
Shall ever be my theme.
Pure from the realms of victory's sky,
The crown was given to thee;
Midst starry lights, eternal stands
The orb of liberty.

From the Western Argus.

It is with pleasure we publish the following verses. We hope to hear from the writer often. Is this an untried hand, or has it not some "cunning in its fingers," which has been exercised before? The writer can be of service and should work on:

DE WETO OB DE BANK.

As I went down street de oder day
Who shood I meet but Massa Harry Clay,
So long in de viasse, and so low in de jaw,
Caus Massa Tyler wouldnt make de Bank
law
Hey Jim along, can't you get along Josy?

I chanc'd for to go out in de afternoon,
And dar I met Massa John C Calhoun,
A strait as an arrow in de middle ob de way,
Bisin mighty smilin to Massa Harry Clay.
Hey Jim along, &c.

A little furder down I met Massa King,
Lor bless my soul, if he didn't gin to sing;
Harry Clay's a goner as every body know,
Caus he wouldnt fight, and his Bank he woudn't
let go.
Hey Jim along, &c.

Along wif Massa King came Benton and Linn.
And de way dey was a laffin I tell you was a
sin,
Oh, it win nits to know how de Whiggies crests
did fall,
Clay, Preston, Southard, Tellmadge, Crittenden,
and all.
Hey Jim along &c.

I kept on a goin till I found it was most night,
When here comes along Allen, Tappan, and
Wright;
Well, says old Ben, they've had an extra session,
And I'm witten now to give dem my poor bles-
sum.
Hey Jim along, &c.

Dat dry have, says Allen, and speat de nation's
money,
And got plenty ob wormwood and berry little
honey,
Dey've had de extra session, and what did dey
do?
Made a law to borrow money, and to gib away
too.
Hey Jim along, &c.

Now you see by dis time I got to Capitol Hill,
And dar set dem youngsters, Massa Steenrod
and Medill,
Wif little Massa Weller, all so merry you must
know
Caus Massa John Tyler gib dë Bank de welo.
Hey Jim along, &c.

Now I could tell you lots more but indeed it
wouldnt do,
For de whiggies are so sure and look so berry
blue
Bout Wise and Hunter, Mallory, and Rivers,
Adams, Marshall, Archer, Gilmer, all lafin' in
their sleeves.
Hey Jim along, &c.

From the N. H. Register.

THE STRING PULLED IN—"TYLER TOO."

*A new whig song—or rather, and old song
with new variations, to be sung at the
next meeting of the Whig Sing
Song Club.*

Oh, what has raised this great commotion, oton,
oton,
Our country through?
It is the news from Washington,
By which we see that "Tyler-too,"

In spite of all that Clay could do,
Has "followed the foot steps" of Van, Van, Van,
In spite of Clay or Dan,
Has followed the footstep of Van.

"Our sufferings is intolable," rable, rable,
What shall we do?
For Van we thought a "used up man"—
But coming events begin to show
That we've caught a Tartar in "Tyler-too,"

And only are used up ourselves, selves, selves,
Poor unfortunate selves—
We only are used up ourselves!

Oh! when we used to drink hard cider, ider, ider,
How very few
Supposed that it would come to pass
That we should have such cause to rue
The day we elected "Tyler-too!"

We little expected to see too, see too, see too,
That his first act would be to
Incite such a di—ne—ble Veto!

*Mr. J. N. Barker takes Walter Forward's
place as first Comptroller of the Treasury.*

what and when it is
nothing on earth can restore them to the primitive freshness and beauty. They are butterflies that flirt before the admiring gaze of man, whose spangled wings crumble to dust when they are once caught in the eager grasp of Hymen, leaving nothing to be embraced but a lump of life's common meterie—rough round the edges, but better within—like a loaf of corn bread baked upon a shov'd.

My dear friends! I say unto you that the girls are not only as fleeting as flax in the fire, but they are also all show: If any of you doubt the words of the preacher, you can go and stand on the corners of the street that lead into the principal thoroughfare, called Broadway, of this sin-sickening city, and there observe what a vast quantity of silk-satin, laces, ribbons, and other trumpery is carried about for exhibition on the backs of the feminine gender—and if you don't say the gals are all a show, I'll quit preaching and go to planting potatoes or pedling peaches.

That they are a vexation to a man, there can be no mistake. They bother, bewitch, bewilder and perplex us wherever we go.—They, somehow or another, get so tangled up in the meshes of a man's affections before he knows it, that it is difficult to disengage them without tearing the heart-strings of twain, and doing considerable other damage to his spider-woven sensibilities. It was so with me, however, when I was young.

I found a girl fastened to my desires with the adhesive glue of love, and the dictates of prudence demanded a separation, I always laid hold with the firm grasp of resolution and "let her rip," unmindful of the consequence; and so ought you to do, my young friends, when you find yourselves in a similar predicament.

My hearers—my text intimates that the girls are deceitful creatures; that their smile of joy and their tears of woe are all for effect. Well, it is so in many instances. There are thousands of them who smile to entrap, and weep to win.

Some are all smiles, like the mornings of June; and all tears, like the evenings of April—regular saturated sponge so full of the juice of affected feeling that the least tender squeeze will cause loves liquid flow like milk from a perforated cocoanut.

They are deceiving in their looks. How many do I see in my daily peregrination who appear at a little distance like love angels clothed with the attributes of humanity, but who, when brought near to, and vested of all their artificial graces, are more to be compared to real beauty than the tusk of a wild boar to the ivory of the elephant. Yes, my friends, girls are as deceitful as thimble riggers; and you cannot be too cautious how you go to work to select one from the lot, in whom you intend to repose your trust, your confidence, and your hope of earthly happiness.

My friends—as to whether there is more than one true out of seven of the general run of girls, I am not fully prepared to say. I am persuaded, however, that like pumpkin blossoms, the average of false ones is very considerable at the least calculation.

They bud and bloom like all others; after had all their honey sucked by this, the other bee, they wilt away and leave fruit behind them. But you, my young friends, are not all true no more than the other sex.

You dart about like the hummingbird, from flower to flower, in the sum of your lives—poke your bills into a variety of female posies—and then, ere the autumn of existence approaches, you retire to spend the winter of your lives solitary and alone like woodchucks that have grown fat upon the clover of indulgence. You are just false as the girls—and they are as false a set of artificial teeth. But, my dear friend, whether male or female, you needn't pay any attention to what I have said that we are the appearance of a joke, but if you can find any thing that you can construe into good truth, I beg you to ponder upon it like a homely June-bug, and profit by it, to the end that the car of life may run to its destined goal and never squeak on its axles for want of mortal grease.

Dow J.

"Woës cluster,—few have solitary woës. A sad fatality seems to have attended the family of the late governor of Florida, Gen. R. Reid, whose death was recently announced. His distinguished brother, Gen. Graham, died a few days since; son, Lieut. Reid, the gallant commander of the Sea Gull, attached to the Exploring Expedition, is supposed to have foundered in Cape Horn; in all, seven have died in a short period—and of that numerous and distinguished family, only a desolate widow and two little children are left.—Newark ad-

the duties are founded, be retrenched to extent alike injurious to the welfare of the state, and interests of the people. Her Majesty is desirous that you should consider the laws that regulate the trade in corn. It will be for you to determine whether these laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass trade; derange the currency; and by their operation diminish the comfort and increase the privations of the great body of the community. Her Majesty, feeling the greatest sympathy with those of her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is her earnest prayer that all of your deliberations may be guided by wisdom and may conduce to the happiness of her beloved people."

Earl Spencer moved the Address, which was as usual, of precisely the same effect as the Speech. Lord Ripon then rose and proposed an amendment to the effect that her Majesty's government did not possess the confidence of the House or the country.—After several long speeches from both sides, the amendment was carried by a majority of 168 against 96.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Aug. 24.—After the speech had been read by the speaker, Mr. Mark Phillips rose to move the Address, in accordance with the speech from the Throne.

Mr. S. Worthy proposed an amendment to the effect of want of confidence in Ministers. This caused a debate from both parties, that continued till Saturday morning, the 28th ult., when a division took place, and there appeared for the Address, 269, for the amendment 360, leaving a majority against Ministers of 91!

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.—House of Lords, Aug. 30.—The House met at 5 o'clock, when Lord Melbourne rose and said:

"My Lords, I consider it my duty to acquaint your lordships, that in consequence of the vote which was come to by the other House on Saturday morning last, and which was precisely similar in terms to the vote that was come to by your Lordships at an earlier period of the week, I, on the part of my colleagues and myself, have tendered to her Majesty, the resignation of the offices which we held, which resignation her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept; and we are to continue to hold office until our successors are appointed." The House then adjourned to the 6th of September.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 30.—Lord M.

Hill read her Majesty's answer to the Address, in which she signified her anxiety to

follow the advice of her Parliament, and as-

sured the House that she would take imme-

diate measures for the formation of a new

Administration. Lord John Russel then

rose and said: "Mr. Speaker, I now rise sir,

to state to the House, that after the division

on Friday night, her Majesty's Ministers

thought it their duty at once to advise the an-

swer which has just been communicated to

the House, and humbly to tender their resig-

nations to her Majesty, to enable her Majes-

ty to form a new administration. Her Majes-

ty has been graciously pleased to accept

those resignations, and we, therefore, only

now hold offices until other ministers shall

be appointed to the offices which respectively

we have filled." After an explanation upon

some points connected with previous events,

and a speech from Lord Stanley, the House

adjourned to September.

The Times of Aug. 31st, says that the list

of the Members of the new government was

to be decided on that day, and forwarded to

Windsor for her Majesty's approval. Sev-

eral lists have appeared in the papers, but

they are not of course official.

FRANCE.

We find very little news of interest in the

French papers. Resistance to the fiscal

measures of M. Humann had commenced

in the north of France. In Lille the people

congregated in great numbers to oppose their

execution. The troops arrested several of

the rioters. In the south the census was

proceeding without any resistance. A pub-

lic dinner was given to M. Guizot by his

constituents at Lisieux. On his arrival at

Caen, he became the object of a charivari

from nearly 3000 citizens. The tumult be-

came so great that it is necessary to call out

the military.

GERMANY.

Accounts from Hamburg state that Meck-

lenburg will shortly join the German, or ra-

ther the Prussian Commercial League; and

that sooner or later the whole of the Hanse-

atic towns will be included in it.

FOUR DAYS LATER BY THE CALEDONIAN.

The following is the authentic list of the

cabinet as submitted to the Queen by Sir

Robert Peel, on Wednesday last, at Win-

sor Castle:

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury—Sir R. Peel, Bart.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Lyndhurst.

Lord President of the Council—Lord Wharn-

cliffe.

Lord Privy Seal—The Duke of Buckingham.

Secretary of State (Home Department)—

Sir James Graham, Bart.

Secretary of State (Colonial Department)—

Lord Stanley.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Right

Hon. Henry Goulburn.

First Lord of the Admiralty—The Earl of

Haddington.

President of the Board of Control—Lord El-

lenborough.

Paymaster of the Forces—The Right Hon.

Sir Edward Knatchbull.

President of the Board of Trade—The Earl

of Ripon.

Secretary at War—The Right Hon. Sir Hen-

ry Hardinge.

The Duke of Wellington, as already stated,

does not hold office, but will be the leader of the

ministerial party in the House of Lords.

In addition to the above, we can give the ap-

pointments of the subjoined without any fear

of contradiction:

The Earl De Gray—Lord Lieutenant of Ire-

land.

Lord Elliot—Chief Secretary of Ireland.

The Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Bart.—

Secretary of the Admiralty.

The Right Hon. Admiral Sir George Cock-

curr, G. C. B.—One of the Lord of the Ad-

miralty.

Lord Ashley—One of the Lords of the admira-

lity.

Sir Frederic Pollock—Attorney General.

Sir Wm. Follett—Solicitor General.

Sir Edward Sugden—Chancellor for Ireland.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward of the Queen's Household—

The Earl of Liverpool.

Master of the Horse to her Majesty—The

Earl of Jersey.

Master of the Queen's Buck Hounds—The

Earl of Rosslyn.

Among the rumors in the best informed cir-

cles is, that Lord Ingestre will be one of the

junior Lords of the Admiralty, and that the

Earl of Lincoln, Viscount Sandon and the Hon.

Sydney Herbert, are to be Lords of the Treas-

ury.—*Chronicle.*

Make due allowance for dodging. We, last week, under our Agricultural head, had it to read that a Berkshire hog would weigh from 250 to 400 lbs. at 15 years old. It is unnecessary to say it should read 15 months.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN; DISSOLUTION OF THE BRITISH WHIG MINISTRY—BETTER WEATHER FOR THE ENGLISH HARVEST—PACIFIC NEWS IN RELATION TO MCLEOD.

From the New York *New Era*.

The Great Western arrived here last evening. She made her homeward passage in twelve days and ten hours, having arrived at King's road, Bristol, at five o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult. There was much difference of opinion with regard to the authenticity of the China news which was brought to New York by the Akbar, and of a later date than had been received in London. It had, however, an effect upon the tea market, causing prices to fall. The arrival of the overland mail from India was daily expected.

Steamer Arcadia arrived at Liverpool on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult., after a passage from Halifax of nine days and 10 hours; the Independence arrived 27th ult.

The Duke of Wellington gave a splendid banquet to a numerous circle of his political friends, on the 23d ult., at Apsley House.—On the same day there was a large meeting of Sir Robert Peel's political friends at his house.

Mr. J. O'Connell has been appointed a deputy-lieutenant of the county which he represents in Parliament. Daniel O'Connell announced at the Repeal Association, a contribution of 100 pounds from New York, making 653 pounds which he has received from America.

The Colonial Society met at their Club House, St. Jam's square on the 30th ult., to take into consideration the McLeod case, and it was agreed that resolutions of remonstrance should be forwarded immediately to the American Congress.

Mr. Roebuck put several questions to Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons on the 24th ult., respecting the McLeod case, but nothing new was elicited, Lord Palmerston refusing to give any explanation, further than that nothing could be more honorable than the conduct of the American government in this matter.

Fergus O'Connor, the Chartist, has been liberated from York Castle. Great preparations were made by his friends to receive him.

Parliament assembled on the 18th ult., by commission, when several ministers took the usual oath, after which Mr. Shaw Lefever was unanimously re-elected Speaker.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.—On the 24th ult., the Lord Chancellor read the Royal Speech, which says, her Majesty continues to receive assurances of peace from foreign powers; that the objects for which the treaty of the 15th of July was concluded between the five powers have been fully accomplished; that affairs with Persia are settled; but, that negotiations between her plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. It then says that the difference between Spain and Portugal, respecting the navigation of the Douro, have been amicably adjusted; it next directs the attention of parliament to matters affecting the welfare of Canada; relies upon its loyalty and zeal to make ample provision for the public service; and the speech is thus concluded.

"We are more especially commanded to declare to you that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the public revenues. Her Ma-

jesty is anxious that the object should be ef-

fected in the manner least burdensome to her people; and it has appeared to her Ma-

jesty after full deliberation, that you may at

this juncture, properly direct your attention

to the revision of duties affecting the produc-

tions of foreign countries. It will be for you

to consider whether some of these duties are

not so trifling in amount as to be unproduct-

ive to revenue, while they are vexatious to

commerce.

"You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which others of

